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gare Contech, and by Druggists.

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New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1858

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Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week must be handed in early to-day. Price, St a

In the Board of Councilmen last night, Mr. Thomas A. Dunn, proprietor of a porter house in the Eighth avenue, came forward as the representative man of the Cry of New-York in the proposed celebration of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph. Mr. Donn was not to be out done by the esthus astis Aldermen, and immediately proposed that the Controller should furnish \$15,000 for the use of a Joint Committee, of which Mr. McSpecon Ex Corporation Printer and Printer de facto to the Commissioners of Record, and Mr. Dune, aforesaid, are the chairmen. As the Charter requires such a resolution to be advertised, it was of course laid over. Mr. Duen then moved that the Councilmen cercur in the resolutions of the Aldermen, providing a public dinner for them elves, as the mest a usible way of giving the people a celebration, a.d the Board immediately concurred. To lega ize this very large allowance, three-fourths of the members elected to each Board must vote for it, which will require thirteen Aldermen and eight ten Couccimer. There are but 15 of the for mer Bosed, and 25 of the latter; Ald. Gregory and Murray, and Councilman Judson being dead. We believe Ald. Bradley is still in Europe, so that two Aldermen possessing the nerve to vote for the people will be erabled to stop this palpable foolishness. The people will not complain at a very liberal outlay, if they can have a common sense return; but to take \$15,000 for a dinner will be a very gross outrege, and one which will require an immense amount of forbearance on the part of the tax paying people to endure.

Mr. Busteed gave the pay-seeking Councilmen an official opinion to the purport, last night, that they have to power to get pay for their services. But the gentlemen are by to means discouraged. Wood, Dev. lin. Conover and everybody have beretofore bagged their claims, one way and another, and they rationally judge that it is only necessary to get up a claim to secure the booty. This business is so well undeset od that we should not be surprised if menbers had already sold their prospective pay for 75 cents on the delin .

The Mayor vetees the ordinance authorizing the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company to establish city cars on the Hidson River track. This is bad for the projectors, since it will jut them to the expense and loss of time of getting the grant through by a veto-overcoming majority.

In scother column we give letters between the American and British Geographical Societies on the alleged disparagement of Dr. Kane's Arctis discoveries by one Dr. Rink. It may be inferred from Sir Roderick Murchison's notes that the whole story of Rink's pretended demolition of our la nented navigator is an error of the press.

The stirring leader of last Salarday's St. Louis Democrat, which we transfer to our columns this morning, will be read with profound estisfaction by thousands. There is no symptom of receil or dis-

may access the true bearted Emencipationists of Misscari. They are to-day Forty Thousand strong; they hold the balance of power between the Demoeratic and American parties, and can choose the State Officers next Election as they came so near cheering Rollins General over Stewart last year. They know that the future is theirs-that Free-Soilers from the Free States, including thousands of Arti-Slavery Germans, are constactly pouring into Missouri, while s'aves and slaveholders are steadily moving out; they knew they have but to persevera to win a noble and enduring triumph. And they will persenere! Read The Democrat's calm 3+t trumpet tored leader, and you will not be inclined to doubt it. Defeat has chastened but really strengthened them; they will be sterner in purpose and will appeal to nobler and mere unselfsh impulses in the popular heart bereafter than heretofore. Henceforward, they move steadily and confidently forward to the triumph that shall surely reward their exertions. Their late reverse was but the durkness that precedes the approaching day.

Gen. Williem Wolker, at the head of eight hundred fillibusters, armed with Minie rides and Celt's revelvers, and having a battery of eighteen field-pieces, is reported by a gentleman just arrived at St. Louis from Albuquerque, to have crossed the Rio Grarde, near El Paso, about the lat of July, on their way to Senera, which they of course intend to ecuquer and ultimately somes of to Texas. Col. Titus, of Kansas infacty, is said to have joined them at El Page.

This story is very direct and circumstactial, but we do not fully credit it. It seems too short a time sirce Walter was in New Orleans and Alabama to allow him to have been on the Rio Grande at the head of such a force early in July. Of course, his men are mounted, and were mustered in Texas; but how could they have been drawn together so quietly as to have cluded all newspaper observation up to a time when they were half way to their destination? How could so many gons have been col-I cted and moved off from any inhabited portion of Texas without exciting comment? Col. Titus, we know, left Western Missouri or Eastern Kansas some two months ago, at the head of a party who preterded to have in view a settlement in Arizons with the purpose of making it a Slave State, and may very well have been at El Paso between the 1st and the 10th of July. That he should be intent on fillibustering in Mexico rather than squatting in Arizors, is highly probable; but that Walker was really on the Rio Grande a month age, with eight hundred well-armed men and fifteen cannon, is to us incredible.

No doubt, however, an armed expedition of some sort was seen there about the time indicated, and that it was essentially fillibuster in character, and intent on planting Slavery either in Sonora or in Arizona. Whichever may have been its purposed destination, the Free North must arouse to the duty of resisting and defeating it.

Mr. Cornit Smith, in his first bulletin looking ins mediately to the Governorship, accused the Republican party of treachery to the cause of Liquer Prohibition. We responded that a perty could not well be unfaithful to a principle which it had never adepted ner professed. We happened to know that the question of making Prohibition one of the planks of the Republican Platform come up in the Republican State Convention of 1855-the first tolerably full and regularly delegated State Convention the Republicans ever held-and that it was there distinctly voted down, first in the Platform Committee, next in the fall Convention. This vote was immediately blazoned throughout the State and commented on in nearly every journal, so that every Elector who may fairly be supposed to know anything must know that, while very many Republicans are Prohibitionists, the Republican party is neither for car against Prohibition-has, in fact, telen no position on the subject, but leaves its every member free to be for or against Prohibi tion as he shall prefer. In his letter accepting the Syracuse acmination, Mr. Smith returns to the

charge in the following terms:

"I have this moment seen that a vesy influential newspapers of the City of Nea-Kork obarges me with a went of fairners and truth for holding that the Republican party has proved unfaithful to 'Prohibition.' It adds, that the party 'nover committed itself' to 'Prohibition.' But just in that non-committed consists its infaithfulness. It is not enough that many Republican Judges and legislators are in favor of prohibiting the traffic in maddening drinks. Util the Returbican party shall, as such, have adopted 'Prohibition' as one of its measures, it is fairly to be regarded not as the friend but the enemy of 'Prohibition."

-15 this be saund logic, then the Republican party may also be regarded "not as the friend, but the cremy of " Christianity, Protestantism, Protection to Home Industry, Peace, and every other cause to which it has not distinctly committed itself. If "it is not enough" that a majority of its members are for Temperance and against the Liquor Traffic, neither is it enough that they are Ohristians, Protestrats, Protectionists and Peace men. It is not committed as a party to any of there causes, and "just in that new-committel consists its unfaithfulness." The parallel runs on all

But The Albany Atlas, which has, in a cautious way, been one of the chief promoters of the Smith nemication, thus improves on Mr. Smith's impeachment:

"We do not regard the battle which the Republi-cars fight in the name of Temperance and Freedom, as a fair one. They cry out Temperance, and actio-cate an unlimited license of drink; they proclaim Free-dom, and vote for 'eternal S'avery."

-Before the carvass now opening shall have closed, the managers of The Atlas will be levying centributions on the liquor sellers and gathering up all the votes they can control, on their confident as sumption that the Republicans, so far from "advo-"cating an utlimited license to drink," are committed to a Prohibitory Law. They who talk of Prohibition as a pelitical cry have themselves been using the question to make party capital out of the Liquor Interest ever since Probibition was first suggested.

Some of our readers will probably recollect the controversy raised in the English law courts, of which at the time we gave an account (as to the powers of counsel), growing out of a case in which Sir Frederic Theeiger, having been retained to support the validity of a will, after the case had been one day on trial, consented to a compromise without consulting his client, and which client, who was a lady, refused to abide by, on the ground that it had not only been made without her concent but egainst her express instructions. The Court of Common Pless, without expressing any opinion as to the bitding force of the agreement, declined to compel Sir F. Theeiger's client to fulfill the agreement by proceeding against her as in contempt. Application was then made to the Court of Chancery. out of which the issue had been sent to the Common Pleas, to compel the client to stand up to her counsel's agreement, but that Court also refused,

and sent back the issue to be again tried by a Jury. This trial, which lately came off, excited, from the previous history of the case, a strong interest, and is reported at very unusual lergth in the Lordon papers. The plaintiff in the ense (Sir F. Theeiger's late client) was Mrs. Patience Swinfer, who was the widow of the only son of Samuel Swinfen, of Swinfen Hall, the teatater, and who claimed, under the will, the estate of Swinfen Hall, with the furniture and all the movable property belonging to it, valued at from £60,000 to £70,000. The defendant was a Captain in the 8th Dragoon Guards, a nephew of the testator, who, derying the validity of the will, claimed the estate as heir at law.

The story of this Swinfen family, which comes cut in the course of the trial, furnishes a curious specimen of English domestic history. The testator's father, who had preceded the testator in the possession of Swinfen Hall, had married a second wife, and in addition to his first family-which consisted of the testator and a younger brother, Johnhe had a numerous second family of sons and daughters, to whom he became much stracked. The second son by the first marriage become an idiot end was test to an asylum; a commission in the army was purchased for the oldest son (the testator), under which he was sent on foreign service, with the hope, as he used to say, that he would be killed for the benefit of the second family, the estate of Swinfen being entailed, and so placed out of his father's control. Meanwhile he married the daughter of a knight, with whom he received £20,000, and by whom he had an only son (the husband of the plaintiff), who as he grew up appears to have became a dissipated fellow, and great trouble to his parents. In 1828, the testator being then some fifty-five years old, his father died leaving by his will an unentailed estate which he pearested to the oldest son of his second marriage. the father of the defendant, and for the benefit of that family stripping Swinfen of everything mov-A letter was produced, written by the testator

shortly after his father's death, in which he com-

plained that his father had left the furniture, plate

and even the tittes of Swinfen for the benefit of

his second family -in fact, had robbed him to provide for them. When he took possessession he found the estate speiled of its wood, the house without any furniture in it, and nothing in the wine-cellar but an empty sods-water bottle. Both the testator and his wife were exceedingly economical and even penurious, and with a view to improve the estate they undertock to carry on one of the four farms of which it consisted, living in one room and leaving the house unfurnished. Soon after coming into possession, the testator resettled his estate, himself becoming tenant for life, with remainder in tail to his son, to whem also was secured an annuity of £360, with power to grant a jointure of £300 to any wife he might marry, a remainder in fee being reserved to the testator. The son, now twenty seven years old, and thus provided for soon after married the plaintiff in the case, who at that time was servant in a London lodging-house, of which the young man had been an inmate. This marriage, of course, offended the father and mother, and the young couple went abroad, and lived sev eral years in France and Italy, and afterward at various English watering places. After a time, the wife, evidently a person of much force of character, succeeded in entirely reforming her dissi pated bushend, and, this fact having been commupicated to the father by a mutual friend, a reconciliation took piace. The father and mother, the son and his wife met each other by appointment, in 1844, at on irn in Litchfield, rear which Swinfen is situated; but while the mother lived the son and daughter did not visit Swinfer-the reason being that the father and mother, grown more and more pecurious, were living in a very mean way, and had no furnished rooms fit for persons accustomed to live ke gentlefolbs. In 1848 the mother died, and the een and daughter in law, who had been sent for on the occasion, remained with the father for eight months. They then left, and were absent three years; but a correspondence was kept up bet ween ing old and very infirm, was robbed by his housekeeper and plagued by his tenants, till at last, on the suggestion of the family physicism, the son and daughter-in-law returned, in 1851, and took charge of the old man's house and affairs. It was in evidence that they lived with him on excellent terms, the son in the management of his business always deferring to his wishes. The old man, who kept a bank secount at Litchfield, continued to sign cheeks till October, 1853, when in consequence of a nauralgie affection of his wrist his son began to sign for him. His daughter-in-law was a decided favorite with him. To accommodate her, he had two or three rooms handsomely farmished. He had the grounds, which had grown up into a complete wilderness, put in order: he reformed his personal habits and dress, which had become extremely sloverly, and even to please her left off swearing. In 1830, when the estate was resettled, he had made a will, leaving all his property to his wife. In 1852, his wife being then dead, he made a new one, leaving everything to his son, at the same time approving a will which the sen had previously made, leaving everything to his wife, the plaintiff in this case. In November, 1853, the testator, now eighty years old, who was very heavy and suffered much from rheumatism, and also from hydrocele, came near falling while deecerding the stairs, and from that time his family physician ordered that he should keep his room. Thenceforth be did so, though, spart from his special infirmities, which were of several years' standing. his health continued good. On the 15th of June, 1854, his son died suddenly. His wife thereupon sent for Mr. Simpsen, a Litchfield solicitor, who was the old man's lawyer, to inquire as to her position. Simpson, who had not seen the old man since he drew the former will, had taken up the impression, as he said, from one of the tenants, that he was imbecile, and incapable of managing his own affairs, and it occurred to him to apply to the Court of Chancery for a commission of lunacy. based on the old man's senile imbecility. It would sprear that he talked the matter over with the plaintiff, and also with Mr. Charles Swinfer, the clest enryising half brother of the testator, who had become reconciled to him, and who, upon the sen's death, came to the house with his wife, and remained there for several days, Simpson was informed by his London agent that before a commission could issue, a certificate most be obtained from two medical men of eminence. making a statement as to the patient's condition of mit d and body, and giving their reasons for thinking h'm imbecile and incapable of managing his affairs.

Dr. Rowley, the family physician, said he could not

sign any such certificate. Before this, and some

three days after his sen's death, the old man had ex-

pressed to Dr. Rowley his wish to make his will

and to give his daughter in law the estate. He re-

ferrid often to the subject, and presently told the Dector to send for Mr. Simpson to make his will. Sir poor, on being informed of this, enggested that exother medical man should be sent for, and Dr. Rowley mentioned Dr. Evans of Birminghan, whom le was accustomed to call in as consulting physician. Dr. Erans was accordingly sent for, and saw the old man on two different occasions for a few minutes. There was a very decided conflict of testimony between Dr. Evans on the one hand and Dr. Rowley and Mr. Simpson on the other, as to the particular purpose for which he was called in, and of what passed between them, though it seems certain that Dr Evare, who was the witness principally relied on by the defendant, gave the opinion that the old man was not then in a fit state to make a will. The defendant also relied greatly upon two notes written by two different females friends of the plaintiff, notifying the day of her busband's funeral, one addressed to the mother, the other to an sunt of the defendant, one of which spoke of the testater as "unable "to comprehend the extent of his great lors." and the other as being, "through great less of "memory, not equal to dwell many moments on ary subject." It was testified, however, by Charles Swinfen, Dr. Rowley, his nurse, in fact all who saw him, that he did seem to feel the less of his son scutely, and that on first seeing his daughter-in-law after that event, he evinced much emotion, and promised to provide for her. Mr. Sampson, on being again sent for, preceeded on the 5th of July to receive from the old man instructions for his will. He went again the next day, and being satisfied from these interviews of the competency of the testater, proceeded to draft the will, which the testator duly executed on the 7th. It was very short, embracing only two points, an annuity of £20 to his nurse, and the estate of Swinfen with the furniture and movables to his daughter-in-law, and appointing her executrix. Mr. Simpson inquired of him as to his personal property, telling him that, if net disposed of in the will, it would go to the next of hin-an arrangement with which he expressed himself satisfied. Mr. Simpson, whose good faith in the matter was not called in question, was perfeetly confident of the testator's competency. It was orged on behalf of the will that if it had been got up for the old man, the personal property also would have been given to the daughter in-law. On the other hand, the conduct of Charles Swinfen, who was said to be on bad terms with the defendant's family, in relation to this personal property, was much urged to show that undue liberties had been taken with the testator. On the 12th of July Charles Swinfer, who did not know the contents of the will, though he had witressed it, and who proba bly supposed that it gave everything to the plaintiff, procured from the old man an order on his bankers to invest his balance in their hands in the three per cent consols in the plaintid's name, which investment, by the sale of some railway stocks, the certificates of which he sent up to be sold for that purpose, smounted to near £8,000. This stock, however, the plaintiff had subsequently given up to the next of kip, on the suggestion of Mr. Charles Swinfen, that perhaps the old man did not intend to give it

When the will was executed, the testator was as well as he had been for some months previoue; but having taken cold, he died of bronchitis nineteen days afterward. The idiot brother John died a few months afterward, and the Captain of Dragoons, who had not seen his uncle for many years, then set up his claim as heir-at-law.

The trial, after being vigorously contested, resulted in a verdict in favor of the will, which was received with shouts of applause.

If there be an English word of which our people have yet to learn the pristine and absolute significanec-if there be a word which illustrates the in berent morality of all accurate language-that word is " reform." Almost every body uses it not in its ust scientific sente of a making over, but in the quite different sense of annihilation. The value of the difference must be appreciable to the crudest thinker, since the object of reform must have at east a nucleus of truth, while the object of aboli tion must be totally bad. For the sake of example: negro slavery cannot be reformed for the better, because philosophically it can have neither better ner worse; and if a thing be abstractly all bad, there can be no reconstruction. The marriage relation, being based on self-evident realities, may be reformed as to parasitical details and excrescences. Its vitality is in its absolute good, admitted by the weight of human opinion. We do not believe, putting merely animal decency out of the consideration, that any healthy man or woman will fail to recogwize the beautiful simplicity of a law fully developed in the Luman species, and frequently observed in lewer forms of life, which, in order to secure a minimum of propriety, and to strengthen as much as persible the chances of infantile nurture, makes the relation indissoluble in the human species, and only transient in inferior forms of existence, because development in them is short, limited and transitory; and because, too, we may suppose the spiritual element then and there to be wanting, at least in any serse necessary to the present condition. In an affair of so much delicacy, and at the same time of such incalculable moment, no accuracy of postulate or of consequent can be fairly considered to be finical. We must not-indeed, the pure and vigorous-minded can not-be afraid in this controversy of rigid dialectics, because here the danger is in fatally facile generalization, in confounding rule and exception; and in using one fact, which is probably an exception, as an offset to ninety and nine different facts which make the rule. We are asked to discard the institution of marrisge-for, practically, the request amounts to so much-simply because it has the universal lack of absolute symmetry, and partakes of general human infirmity; and we are also saked to take away the perpetuity which affords the strongest motive for avoiding the very evils which are the subject of complaint-that is, in allowing one couple to separate, on account of incompatibility of temper, we are to loosen the surest check upon domestic irascibility, and to make much more miserable those who are compelled by circumstances, or by some lingering memories, or by a common love of children, to keep together. There never was an intellectual folly permitted to curse the race which left after it such a trail of sliny and noise me abomination as It may seem unnecessary for us to complain of

that general locseness of proposition which chara: ter zes the manifestoes preclaimed at Rutland Conventions and upon Berlin Hights. But this matter is surely of importance enough to require tolerable accuracy of statement. How can we be otherwise than impatient of incoherent talk about "rights," and "affinities," and "repulsions," and "ayangs-"thies?" Bad or good, to be received or to be rejected, let us know distinctly what we are saked to

fexale champion of Borlin Hights, publishes, as are has done, an address to the world, we modestly ask her to let us know what she means and what she does not mean. We are tolerably skilled in modern terminology; but when Mistress Barry, in her Age of Freedom newspaper, declares that she has a right to think, the assertion has very little value unless we know what she does think, which seems to her, we confess, to be a matter of small importance. When she says that she "rejects all " religious dogmas," we are tempted to tell her that she does not probably know what "a dogma," religious or irreligious, is. When she "repudiates " all arbitrary marriage bonds," we must sak her what "marriage bonds" can be otherwise than "arbitrary;" and suggest to her that she is using a word of which she does not know the meaning. When she says that she believes " in no gov-"erament save the ever-acting laws of all being," she utters unmitigated nonsenze, and should be told that there can be nothing good, had or indifferert, contrary to "the ever-acting laws of being." When she declares, "I shall utter my thoughts as " I am moved," who can gainsay her, except by a suggestion, civil or uncivil, that she be sure that she has a thought before she attempts to utter it, and that she should be certain that she knows what thinking, that much slandered process, really is. When she says that she will dance on Sanday, she is s'mply petulant. She mey dance upon that day or any other to her heels' content-the question is not whether she shall dance, but whether she shall pay her devotions to Terpsichore before those who would willingly excuse her saltatory exertions. Dancing may as she profoundly observes, "a part of all whole "and consistent worship," though we do not, such being the truth, see very well how the lame and gon'y are to get to heaven. But, suppose a man thinks it to be a part of consistent worship to blow a tin fish-horn in church, and thus silence the reverend gentlemen in the pulpit, what becomes of the worthip of the clergyman ? Of what earthly use is it for this women to assert that " woman, as well as man, has the natural right to the fullest action of "all the faculties and passions of the soul" What are these faculties and passions ! Some of them are good, and some of them are bad; and are the latter to be allowed "the fullest action"? But we are not writing to refute the Berlin sybil,

werely declamation. When Mrs. Core Bany

simply because, if for no other reason, her triped does not appear to be in good working order. She utters words with remarkable volubility, but the ideas seem to have departed upon a journey. Can the world be reformed, can anything be re formed, by words without form and void, like these

"I shall still tit among the orchard-blooms that draped my cradle; they shall give their fragrance to my life, and shroud my grave with the rose-hued manile; and yet hat life shall be lived unfettered, that grave shall be ro coward atomb. The scented slopes, where my childhood's winged hours went by, are still to give their aweotness and their sunshine to my riper server, and the mother's love and the father's smile. years; and the mother's love and the father's smile are still to be mire for the faith that they have in their child, and yet more for the supremer faith in Truth; and ever shall my pen go on its work, ever shall I utter this thought of freedom, ever shall I live the life that I feel most true, and ever must it be where my own soul chooseth its resting-spot and its home."

-Certainly, Madam, we have not the smallest objection to "the orchard-blooms" or the "child-'hood's wirged hours," or the "rose-hued mantle. We admire "the supremer faith in Truth." But what is Truth ! and what is Falsehood ! Is Truth merely pretty writing? Alsa! that is precisely what the rew Cummen lady does not tell us

Our Agricultural Faire-se soon to be celebrated for the current year-are languishing for lack of new ideas. They are the same this year, the last, and the year before, and they are likely to be the same forever. Bulls, cows and calves-horses, mares and jacks-big squashes, turnips and potatoes-if you have seen one, you have in effect seen all. Hence when horse womanship was introduced. three or four years since, it was hailed with general enthusiaem-not that it was so delightful or proper a thing in itself, but because it was at all events a novelty. And now we are glad to perceive that our Southern brethren have achieved another addition to the attractions and incitements of these Fairs, as we learn from the following paragraph from The Savannah Georgian :

PREMIUNTOR A LIVE AFRICAN.—The reopening of the African slave-trade seems to be growing in popular fever in this section. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chatham and Effingham (6e.) Agricultural Society, held in our city yesterday, which was attended by all the members of the Committee, it was unanimously resolved to offer a premium of \$25 for the best specimen of a live African imported into the United States within the last twelve months—to be achieved. into the United States within the last twelve months, to be exhibited at the next meeting of the Society. It is thought that a fine young prices, a blood relation of the King of Dishomey—a passenger on the last trip of the Rawlins—will take the money, though the honor will be contested by other aspirants. a passenger on the late trip of

There, row, is a new feature-something original al-a premium calculated to excite a sensation. Twenty five dollars for the best specimen of a "live African"-that is to say a slave African, for Georgia allows the importation of none otherwho must have been imported within the last year. And, as demand and supply reciprocally excite each other, "a fine young prince, a relative of the King of Dahomey, is already booked to take the prize, unless a better assortment of bones and muscles shall be exhibited, as there very likely will be. since the Rawlins is pretty well understood to have brought in 650 human chattels on her recent arcival; and hers is not the only cargo of "live Afri-"cans" imported within the last year. It is afe to estimate the number of slaves imported from Africa within this year at twice that of the slaves emancipated and shipped to Liberia. So wa'ting for slavery to die out under present auspices is likely to be a very patient business.

In the above-cited premium, the Georgians have certainly stretched the doctrine of Free Trade a little farther then we remember to have seen it drawn out before. We are all familiar with the safe maxim that "a white man is as good as a "regro, if he only behaves bimself "-which too mary, unfertunately, don't-and we have always understood the Free-Trade rule to be that a foreign fabric or product is to be preferred to a home-made one whenever it is cheaper. But the Georgians, who are themselves extensive growers of negroes, propose to give a premium, not for the finest specimen of a home-grown slave, but for the choicest rival product, fresh from the sands of Africa. Is not this rather "running the thing "into the ground ! "

The Common School system of this City is in imminent darger of breaking down under the heavy load imposed on it by corrupt and wicked predigality on the part of those who administer it. For instance: We note that the expense of education in the XIXth Ward, with an average atterdance of 514 children, was in 1856 (the last year fer which the accounts are printed) no less than pass upon. There is a terrible danger in this \$10,004 or over thronty dollars per head-and this

includes to part of the boary outlay for buying one and building school-houses. The salaries of Taxe. er, since are set down as amounting to \$7,870, to er one fifteen dollars per head for the chillen actual att. cdance at the Schools. We loan fre a letter in The Dispatch that there is some mistake in this account that a part of the payment for salaries in 1856 were for services rendered in 195 amounting to over \$2,000, which were hepton the accounts of that year by a corrupt juggle on the part of a faction of the School Officers; bet on the other hand, but \$5 paid for fael are charged to that year, while the expenditure under that her must have amounted to several hundreds of dollars. At the best, the education of the children of the XIXth Ward in 1856 must have cost over Mean dollars per head, and we have no reason to suppose that it cost less last year. Does any advocate of Universal Education imagine that such extraragance will lorg be endured ! We must have an early and radical reform; and one of its fruits must be the concentration of responsibility with regard to salaries and expenditures. Better rest all pomer in an elective Superintendent than uphold the present ruinous system.

Recent accounts represent the not revenue Cuba for the last year, after paying all the m. penses civil and military of the administration the Government, as amounting to five million dellars. This sum goes into the treasury of Spin and is so much net pecuniary profit from the pour sion of that island. This state of things day not seem to encourage the hope that Spain will all Cuba, at least not at the price of a hundred millions of dollars, the largest sum, if we mis take not, which our Government has ever yet offered for it, and quite as much as we should fast it convenient to pay in the present state of our finances. Spain it reems already derives from the island, in bard cash, a sum equivalent to the interest at five per cent. of the hundred millions offered her, to which we must add the opportunity which the Cuban administration affords of providing for office scekers and court favorites, a class not less importunate in Spain than elsewhere. And to the net profits to the Spanish treasury the sums bagged by Spanish efficials, including slave trade bribes, and the total product accruing from Ouba to the mother country cannot be set down at the most mederate calculation at less than ten or tweive millions of dollars. Apart, therefore, from top feelings of national pride at parting with the last remnant of their once vast American empire, in a mere pecuniary point of view, the Speniards must naturally regard the selling out of Cubs forms such sum as we have yet offered for it, se a ren spendthrift operation.

The reason why the Acanal Tax bill does not pass, is simply this: The Democratic party in the Board of Supervisors mean to put through the sum of \$300,000 for the Commissioners of Records, b. print the file of stele Judgments on storage in the County Clerk's Office, which, when printed, are not worth the paper on which they appear. At the first essay, only one man voted for it, and that was a gentleman named Tweed, who figured is the Common Council in the perilous days of 1852-53; but now, we believe, all the Democratio members except the "Old War-Horse," have been "convinced;" how, we cannot possibly insgine. The public will watch with no little auxiety, the result of this struggle for spoils.

For sale, to the highest bidder, the job of getting up the Corporation Dinner to celebrate the laying of the Atlantic Cable. The successful competitor will be expected to furnish carriages free for all public officers who are too drunk to walk straight; and he must not investigate pockets for silver forks and cigars, as nothing of this kind was permitted at the celebration of Washington's Birthday. Bidders will be "seen" by an authorized agent upon giving the grand hailing sign of distress in the lobby of the City Hall.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Startling News.

IN. WALKER WITH A LARGE FORCE OF FILLIBUS-TERS ON RIS WAY TO SONORA.

Sr. Louis, Monday, Aug 9, 1858. Mr. Crozin, who arrived here last night from Albaquerque, after a 28 days' passege, reports that Gen. W. Walker, with a large body of fillibusters had a snort-time previously passed El Paso en route to Sonora. His force amounted to 800 men, all mounted and armed with Minnieritles and Colt revolvers. They had also 18 field pieces. Col. Titue, the Kausse hero, joined

Walker at El Paso. Mr. Cronin met another body of fillibusters on the Pawree Fork of the Arkansas River, on their way to join Welker. They numbered nearly four hundred

men, and were all mounted and thoroughly armed. Mr. Cronin also met on the Pawnee Fork from 10,000 to 20,000 Indians, who were receiving their sanuities from Col. Burt.

From Washington.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 183. The Ordnarce Board, consisting of Col. Ripley, Major Ramsay and Capt. Maynadier, in their recest report to the Secretary of War, say:

report to the Secretary of War, say:

"The law and the instructions under which the Board act, require them both to select and to approve a model for the elteration of old arms to breechloaders. The latter requirement, namely, the approval, demanded from the Board something more than it is possible to do, because it is out of their power to apply such a test as would warrant them in approving the attention of the second series and the second series are selected to them. The Board in this respectfully agree with the Secretary of War in his letter to the Hun. Jas. A. Stewart, of March 5, 1838, "That the most, indeed the only, conclusive test of the excellence of arms for army purposes is to be found in the trial of them by troops in active service." No breech-loading arms, of any of the models before the Board, have been subjected to this test, and there is consequently no such evidences of excellence for army purposes as will justify an absolute approval of any model for the alteration of old arms."

They further say that

They further say that They have met the same insuperable difficulty is They have met the same inauperable difficulty in the execution of the duty indicated by the other part of the law, which requires the selection of a model. They would remark, however, that all the models pleasated for competition evanced highly creditable mechanical ingerunty in devising plans for the alteration of muzzle-loading to breech-loading same. The limited trials which it was in the power of the Baard to make, do not give sufficiently decisive results of the superiority of one arm over the others to authorize the Board to pronounce that any old arms altered to breech-loaders, nor indeed that any breech-loading arms, will be as efficient and suitable for troops generally as our United States muskets and nifer. The only way to determine this point positively will be to recort to the conclusive test of trial by troops actual service. Indeed, the limited amount appropriated for the alteration seems to indicate that this was the intention of the law."

As heretofore stated, the Board selected Morse's

As heretofore stated, the Board selected Morse's model, insemuch as it differs from the others by including the new and untried principle of a primed metaille castridge, which may, on actual trial, be fount of advantage: and they recommend that the appropriation, or so much of it as the Secretary of War may deem rucessary for the purpose of trial by troops in service, he applied to the alteration of old Bailed